COMPLETELY SWEPT AWAY

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF WIL-MINGTON, N. C., BURNED.

Over a Million and a Half Dollar." Worth of Property Destroyed -The Losses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 22.-The Bladen, plying between this city and Fayetteville, N. C., caught fire this afternoon about 4 o'clock, just before reaching her wharf, and owing to the inflammable nature of her cargo, consisting of rosin, spirits of turpentine and cotton, was immediately en-veloped in flames. The pilot headed her for the nearest available wharf, and the passengers succeeded in escaping, some by boats from adjoining ves when they were quickly rescued. The steamer landed against the wharf of the New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, and the fire was quickly communicated to the sheds and warehouses thereon. All the wharfs and sheds being saturated with rosin and turpentine the spread of the fire was rapid, and despite the efforts of the firemen became a disastrous conflagration. There was a gale blowing from the southwest, and soon the blocks on the water front were burn-ing furiously. At about 8 o'clock the fire was getting under control, but not mutil it had dest oyed

A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS' worth of property, starting from Chest-nut street, the New York Steamship Company's wharfand warehouse were burned, next the store of F. W. Kerchener, the store and offices of Kerchenor & Galder Bros., S. P. Spotter & Co., A. D. Wessel, Weith & Weith, O. G. Parstey, Alex. Sprunt and Son, Chadburn's lumbermill, C. C. Binney & Co., B. Wright's Gour and grider wills. flour and grist-mills, the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company, the freight warehouses of the Wil-mington and Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies, and several boarding-houses were also destroyed, and in addition to the steamer Bladen, the steamer River Queen of the same line was burned to the water's edge. The American schooner Lillie Holmes was also burned and will prove a total loss. Over \$250,000 worth of goods were burned in one warehouse, owing to sparks wafted by the high wind. Numerous private dwellings caught fire and were burned to the ground, including those of the Hon. Geo. Clark, Col. W. P. Brink, Mr. Solomon Baer and about thirty others. In addition, a block of small tenements occupied by colored people was completely swept away, although nearly a mile distant from

THE MAIN PIRE.

The general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line were destroyed, with numerous valuable papers and records. The Front Street Methodist church was also burned, and is a total loss. Owing to the general demoralization incident to the fire, it is impossible to ascertain to-night the individual losses or insurance. The telegraph wires in the streets were pulled down, and the streets were pulled down, and communication is difficult, though the management is using every possible endeavor to keep the service intact. So many poor people are burned out distress on this account, and active the work of a million men in bringing on the conflict and in freeing the efforts are being made to relieve all on the conflict and in freeing the slaves. We are thankful it is all over contributing. The guests of the Orton
House alone raised a munificent
purse, which is being distributed to those most in need.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE COMPLETE ANGLER, 'by Isaac Walton, forms number four of Cassell's National Library, edited by Prof. Henry Morley. This rare gem that has de-lighted so many generations of English-speaking people can thus be had for 10 cents. In any form it has always been deemed worth its weight in

THE CENTURY is bringing out several Southern writers whose names have not been hitherto widely known. Mat Crim is the author of a Southern story in the February number, and in the March number will appear a story of Louisiana, entitled "John Toner's Experiment," by Mrs. Margaret Weth-erell Kernan, with a full page illustra-tion by Mr. Kemble.

"Tus Strength and Weakness of Socialism' is the title of a striking and timely article by Dr. Washington Gladden, in the forthcoming March number of *The Century*. Dr. Gladden attempts to show what the Socialists think and want. Dr. Gladden also gives his own views on this pressing public question—the result of many years of observation and study.

EMILIO CASTELAR is probably the most brilliant orator now living. A full-page portrait of him will form the frontispiece of the March Century, with articles by William Jackson Armstrong and Alvey A. Adec, of the State Dopartment, Washington. The latter was a member of the American Legation in Spain at the time of Castelar's political ascendancy. The present situation in Spain makes these papers especially timely.

THE Tennessee State Board Health Bulletin for January, in its leading article, endeavors to impress the importance of organizing county health boards, as authorized by the stature, in the twenty county that have failed to follow ty-six counties that have failed to follow the law. It presses the point that it is not epidemics of yellow fever or cholera alone that are to be provided against, but the numerous wasting diseases that prevail. One life raved or suffering avoided would requite the effort and expense. The magistrate who reads this, if his county has not organised its board, let him make a note of it now and call it up at the April quarterly court.

A CIRCULAR from the Forum Publishing Company announces the purpose of the magazine to be to address itself to the mass of intelligent people. "It will discuss subjects that concern all classes alike-in morals, in education, in government, in religion. will be genuinely independent, both of partisan bias and counting-room influence, and will endeavor to be impartial. It will be constructive in its aim, presenting opposing views not for the purpose of exciting strife, but in order to assist the reader to form wise conclusions. It will employ the best known essayists; and it will also invite to its pages men and women connected with important business and social interests, who have special op-portunities for information.

In view of the recent dangerous illness of David D. Porter, Admiral of the United States Navy, his publishing company, New York City, announce that his crowning work, The Naval History of the Civil War, is so near completion to the healing, strengthening, and flesh-wedning conditions. that nothing can seriously retard the producing qualities.

publication of the book. The time of publication is set for May. The admiral is now in his seventy-third year, but as vigorous as many of the young men of the service. Citing a very ancient authority, "his eyes are not dimmed nor his natural force abated;" and even some of the scant-ily-covered heads of the fresh ensigns hold a feeling somewhat like envy as he shows a full shock of chestnut hair, hardly fleeked with gray. He wrote to his publishers not many days ago that he would complete his naval history long before the printers could

catch up with him. O. O. Hall, who started the Cincinnati Graphic two years ago, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by C. S. Bragg, his partner, who invested \$100,000 in the plant of that paper. The latter has brought suit for a dissolution of the partnership, in which Hall has only a ominal interest, and received a salary of \$75 a month and a share of the profits. Bragg claims that his loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Hall was caught by means of a decoy letter. He is a young fellow of thirty-three years, who originated the dramatic festival, and was its secretary. He claims to be a relative of Gladstone, though born in Louisiana, and signs his name in albums as Otis Orlando Lewis Gladstone Hall. His father was a national banker, and his mother and sisters reside in Paris. He spent ten years in English colleges, and has been employed on newspapers in St. Louis, San Francisco and elsewhere. He denies his guilt.

THE Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia has issued in very attractform and beautifully illustrated the Mountain Campaigns in Georgia; of War Scenes on the Western and Atlantic The narrative is compiled from the best sources and the illustrations are from such artists as Waud. Gen. "Joe" Johnston says of it: "I have seen no publication relating to the war so attractive in style and appearance." And Gen. W. T. Sherman takes great pleasure in complimenting you on having made so condensed and valuable a souvenir of the old State railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The maps are admirable, the illustrations are characteristic, and the text as near the truth as can be com-pressed in so small a space. I am willing to indorse what you recordthat the Atlanta campaign of 1864 would have been impossible without this road; that all our battles were fought for its possession, and that the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia "should be the pride of every true American," because. "by reason of its existence the Union was saved." MR. THOMAS J. GIRARDEAU, a South-

erner of the old type and a literary man of taste, skill and ability, read Uncle Tom's Cabin the other day for the first time, and confesses that be-

fore he did so "it angered him to hear

preposterous praises heaped on book. When certain admirers talked of similitudes to Shakespeare and the Bible I failed to dissemble my utter disgust. When twitted with condemning and contemning what I was ignorant of, I replied that it was not necessary to read the Book of Mormon to pronounce Joe Smith a fool, nor the Age of Reason to discover what the babble of the world had abundantly revealed—that Tom Paine was an atheist and a radical." Well, Mr. Girardeau read and he was conquered, and he writes: "Let the political and not even an active imagination possibilities of the tale, knowing what we know and seeing what we see; we as regards its facial features, when we feel the honest beat of a loving heart beneath all, and listen to the gospel of faith in God and good will to man. Uncle Tom's Cabin will live and be read centuries hence, in all probability; not as veritable history, for such it is not; not as a gallery of por-traits in ink, though "St. Clair" and his wife, "Aunt Ophelia" and "Topsy" are creations of original value; not as a rhetorical special plea, high-wrought, cunning and impassioned in its very simplicity—no, not for any of these things, but it will live and be read with tears and deep conviction be cause it is an evangel of love. But not even an evangel of love could fly to the heart so quickly and with such subduing power were it not winged with the airs of genius. There is a type of genius which, though it may ot reach to even the second round of the immortal seats, is yet as genuine as that of the master who sits at the head in his peaked beard and earrings. The genius of the sentiment and of the spiritual nature may be at times commonplace, but it moves many more hearts and influences more lives than do the princes of creation and fancy. Montgomery, even, has more followers than Shelley."

WAR ON THE SPORTS.

Efforts to Suppress Cambling at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Mo., February 22.→Ever since the public gambling-houses in this city were closed, about two years ago, by police authority, several of the gamblers have been running houses across the river in East St. Louis, and it is alleged that they have been pro-tected by the East St. Louis police on the payment of a large money bonus. This becoming obnoxious to the bet-ter class of citizens, and no hope offre-lief from the East St. Louis police being entertained, the aid of the county authorities was invoked, and Saturday night Sheriff Robiquet, with second deputies, aided by Thomas Furseveral deputies, aided by Thomas Fur-long, Chief of the Missouri Pacific Railway Secret Serwice, and several of his detectives, raided the three principal houses, captured their proprie tors and employes, took them to Bellville, the county seat, and placed them under bonds. It is now alleged that this action was instigated by Chief Furlong, and that aside from the purpose of breaking up the gambling dens or closing and proving the alleged corrupt relations between the East St. Louis police authorities and the gamblers, it has some mysterious connection with the murder about three months ago of the Hon. John B. Bowman, ex-Mayor of East St. Louis and a prominent and wealthy lawyer of that city. No explanation of the mat-ter can be obtained, but it is said that some startling revelations are likely to be made in the prosecution of those

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le Remarkable as a Flesh Producer. The increase of flesh and strength

INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Present Dispute Between the Two Branches of the Executive.

New York, February 22.—The Har-ald this morning prints a long inter-view with George William Curtis, in regard to the dispute between the President and the Senate. Mr. Curtis said that perhaps the President was justified in refusing to make confiden-tial communications public, but his refusal should only apply to such as had already been made to him. He should give the people to understand that in the future all papers would be open for inspection, and then any one who had any information to lay be-fore the President would know what to expect. No one could suffer by such an agreement. It would serve to make people more careful of what they said and for whom they signed, and that certainly was desirable. The signing of petitions for office grown to absurd proportions. Many prominent men will sign anything, and a Governor of this State, Mr. Curtis said, had told him that he signed every petition that was pre-sented to him, but whenever he signed such papers he wrote to the appointing power to say that the sig-nature meant nothing at all, and that if he really wanted to help an appli-cant he would write in a private way. This was not fair to those who had ecured the signature. President Van Buren's practice was similar. If Martin wrote and said such and such a thing it would not do to rely upon it, but if Martin's son said or wrote it, why, then, it was perfectly reliable. These were tricks of politicians to be sure, but they showed how great this ABUSE WAS CAPABLE OF BECOMING.

Mr. Curtis said that he agreed with Senator Sherman on the right of the Senate to see the recommendations for appointments. The Senate was part of the executive power. The constitution said that the President should nominate and by and with the consent of the Senate appoint certain officers. As part of the executive power the Senate had the right to know what influences, considerations and information had decided the President in making a nomination. Its action could not be thoroughly intelligent unless it had such informa-tion. The object of the Senate in demanding these papers was twofold. First, it wanted to defend the characthe men who had been re moved. In the second place, it wished, if possible, to throw discredit on the President and to show that he had violated his pledges. The latter was its prime object. The Senate be-longed to the opposition party, and it had the right to attack the President's position if its warfare was honorable. The President could block the Senate's game by furnishing it with the information asked. The Senate has said that the information was wanted as secret information. It was pretty certain, however, that if anything likely to injure the President was obtained in this way it would speedily become public. Let the President try the Senate's secret session plan. If the information thus given should leak out he could thereafter reply to the Senate's demands by saying, "I shall give you the information you ask, but I shall also give it to the public at the

same time. THE PRESIDENT, Mr. Curtis thought, had nothing to Suppose that his reason for removing a postmaster was that he was drunk, would the publication of that fact hurt the President? Would not such action deter other pastmasters from like offenses? In conclusion, Mr. Curtis said that he was compelled to differ with the President as to his prerogative. Mr. Cleve land was perhaps right in declining to make his action retroactve, and in refusing to turn over communications intended as confidential, and in many cases so marked. But his course in the future was clear. He should place all communications on record, and the writers should know that letters to the President are letters to the country. Mayor Low's idea was praiseworthy. He let the people know that he felt at liberty to make anything public, as he deemed best. Mr. Curtis said that a demand of this sort had never been complied with by any other President, from Washington's time to the present, but Mr. Cleveland was elected under peculiar circumstances, under a movement intended to reform politics. A great step for reform would be his putting an end to all secreey that was not supported by reason of the consti-

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION In the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Pa., February 22.— The Record this morning publishes a six-column article on the manage-ment of the soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania, which alleges not only official discrimination, neglect and corruption, but also that a syndicate is profiting at the rate of \$50,000 a year in the management of four of the schools. A voluminous array of figures is given to support the allega-tions. In some of the syndicate schools children are packed together in bed-rooms and school-rooms like Fifty-three children were removed last fall from good schools, single beds and pleasant surroundings in the Northern Home, to sleep in foul rooms at Chester Springs. At Mercer, in consequence of the penuri-ous methods employed by the man-agement, some of the boys bathed in-pickle barrels, two to each barrel. At Chester Springs some twenty-five or thirty pupils have been deprived of all schooling for three months. All regard for the children seems to have been subordinated to a heartless grab for profit, and this evil influence has been carried to such an extent that a premium of \$20 a head has been paid to agents to reruit children for various schools is because of this competition and be-cause of the comparative scarcity of orphans that the schools are now half filled with children whose parents are living off the \$350,000 appropriated annually by the State to pay for feeding, clothing and educating these wards of the State. It is calculated that nearly \$90,000 is absorbed in ex-

Fresh Meat For New York. New York, February 22.-The Mar-

quis Kellores has not yet started for his Western cattle ranch. He has been delayed here to perfect a scheme which will probably have considerable effect on the price of meats in this city. A Tribune reporter met him accidentally up town last night, and, although the project is not yet fully ripe, he explained the principal features of it. "We propese," he said, 7, 1886. [fri] BENJ. B. DUNCAN, Adm'r.

"to stop the expense of middlemen and send meats direct from the pro-ducer to the consumer. I have discovered that in the practical working of the cattle business as at present conducted that there are eleven mid-dlemen, each of whom must have a profit before the mean reaches the consumer. The wholesalers are eating us up. We propose to start retail shops in all of the tenement house districts of the city where our meats will be sold on account of the company. The cattle will be killed at our abattoir. The beef will be shipped in refrigerator cars. It will be delivered to a central market, and from there dis-tributed to the different shops. We shall have the scheme at work in about sixty days. The details are now being perfected. The advantage to the consumer will amount to from 2 to 4 cents per pound all around. We think we might as well give the con-sumer the benefit of this profit which now goes to the middlemen.

TEXAS LAND SWINDLE. Thousands of People Reing Victim-

ized by Old Certificates. Austris, Tex., February 22.—The land agents of this city have within the past few weeks received a flood of inquiries from persons in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other points as to the status of Texas land certificates. It appears that some parties are unloading Texas certifi-cates, and have somehow created a demand and found purchasers. of the certificates are out of date and worthless, and others are of little value, as there is now in sight no publie domain upon which to locate them Texas holders unable to sell have, in many cases, illegally located these certificates upon lands especially set aside for school and university purposes, or asylum lands, or lands belonging to the railway companies. This they have done in the faint hope that at some future time the Legislature will validate their locations, especially those upon common school lands. There is no public domain in Texas any longer and the holders of these certificates (of which there are several thousand outstanding) are undoubtedly finding a market for them among the moneyed people of the East and North. certificates all bear date about 100 years back, and are very scarce in Texas, because they have been picked up and sent East for the benefit of un suspecting land speculators of the North. It has been repeatedly suggested by prominent men in the State that Texas ought to advertise the true ondition of these old certificates, and thus prevent thousands of being swindled, to the detriment of the good name of the State.

German Day at the New Orleans Ex-

position. New Obleans, February 22.—The elebration of German day at the Exposition was a complete success. eremonies at Music Hall were par ticipated in by thousands of peacea ble, thrifty German-American citizens Mr. John Kruttschmidt, German Consul, presided, assisted by Jacob Has sing, vice-president. An address in German was delivered by the Hon-Charles F. Buck. A poem was read by Sol Marx, the festival secretary. The ceremonies were enlivened by suitable music and songs. There were present on the platform foreign consuls, government, state and city offi-cials, commissioners of States and Territories and representatives of various commercial organizations

Scrofula of Lungs Relieved.

I am now forty-nine years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. Several members of the family on my mother's side of the house had died with consumption, and the doctors were all agreed in their opinism that I had consumption also. I had all the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; I have employed all of the naual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. By chance I came into possession of a pamphlet on "Blood and Skin Diseases," from the office of Switt Specific Co., Atlanta, Ba. A friend recasemended the use of Switt's specific, claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. About four years ago I commenced to take S. S. s. according to directions. I found it an invigorating tonic, and have used about fifty bottles. The results are most remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I over did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. Trees, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to Swift's Specific. It is the only medicine that brought me any permanent relief. I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this in everycase, but most positively affirm that it has done this much for me, and I would be recreat to the duty I owe to suffering humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the morits of this wonderful medicine. I am well known in the city of Montgomery, and can refer to some of the best citiens in the city.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. consumption, and the doctors were all agreed in their opinion that I had consump-

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO..



For fifteen years they have steadily gained in favor, and with sales constantly increasing have become the most popular Corsets throughout the United States.

The G quality is warranted to we have lately introduced the G and E H grades with Extra Long Walter, and can turnish them when preferred.

Highest awards from all the World's great Pairs. The last medal received is for First Deguns of Musit, from the late Exposition held at New Orleans. While scores of patents have been found worthless, the principles of the tilove-Fitting have proved invaluable. RESTILL TRIUMPHANT. raluable.

Retailers are authorized to refund money, if, on examination, these Corsets do not prove as represented. For sale every where.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, all kinds of Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Scroll-Work, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Water Tanks. All kinds of Wood Work Executed at Short Notice. Nos. 157 to 173 Washington St. Memphis. Tenp.

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ne Workingmen cured at half the usual rates. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. D. S. JOHNSON, M.D. Cure Guaranteed

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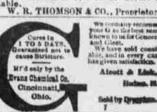
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Clarksdale, Mississippi. Trains stop 15 minutes for meals.

Breakfast, soing North 7:14
Dinner, going South 1:50
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The hotel is near the L. N. O. and T. Rairon Depot. The only hotel in town Travelers, ci , bearders and families will find the best of sacce modations. The rooms are confortable, with plenty of bedding. The tablean is ervice is at class. Terms reasonable.

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AVING perfected my invention, I wish o place at before the public, especially monufacturers. As a Corn Planter, it is a perfect su cess—opens the drill, distributes the seed acc. rates, unmersed, and covers the same, thereby one man performing the work of three. They have been used in this section tor over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give respectable testimonials. Address. monials. Address JOHN H. DANCY, Dancyville, Haywood county, Tenn.



Trustee's Sale.

IN and by virtue of a certain trust deed ex-

IN and by virtue of a certain trust deed executed by Sallie and J. F. Huston the
24th day of March, 1881, and recorded the
12th day of March, 1881, in book 135, page
347, Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, the not; therein not having been
p-id at maturity, I will proceed to sell, for
cash, at pub is entery, to the highest bidder,
in front of my office. No. 22 Madison street,
Mamphis, Tennessee, on

**Thursday, March 18, 1886,
the following described real estate, situate
and boing in Shelby county, Tennessee, and
more particularly described as follows: Being the eastern half of a 4375-acre tract of
land near Withe Depot, said eastern half
thus described: Beginning at a stake in the
north line of said tract, the northeast corner
of that part set, off to Grissy H. Evanes;
thence east 140 poles to a stake, the northeast corner of said tract; thence south 250
poles to the southeast corner of said tract;
thence west with south line of said tract;
thence west with south line of said tract ito
poles to a stake, the southeast corner of a
part set apart to G. H. Evans; thence north
250 poles to the beginning, teing same tract
at apart to Mrs. Sal ie E. Hunt, by partition
ded, recorded book 184, page 460, Register's
affice of Shelby county. Tennessee, to which
reference is here made.

This land will be sold as a whole or in
several tracts, as may appear mest advantageous on the day of saie.

L. B. McFARLAND, Trustee.
Morgan & McFarlan : Attorness.

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Insolvent Notice.

Insolvent Notice.

No. N397 R. 7.—State of Tennessee, Shelby county, Office of County Court Clark, Mamphis, Tenn., January 30, 1886—75 John Loague, Public Administrator, and as such Administrator of the estate of A. Young, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper, published within the said State, and also at the Court-House door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate, to appear and file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 3d day of May, 1886, and any claim not filed on ar before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate, is easile, shall be forever harfed, both in law and equity. Witness my hand, at office, this 3dth day of January, 1886.

H. B. CULLEN, Clerk.

uary, 1886.

H. B. CULLEN, Clerk.

By Louis Kettmann, Deputy Clerk.

Notice is hereby given as required by the above order. January 30, 1886.

JOHN LOAGIEE, Administrator.

Pennyroyal Pills.

Wholesale Agents, Boston, Mass. This BELT of Ro DR CHEEVERS

DR CHEEVERS

ELECTRIC BLL

FOR

FOR

This BELT or Be made expressly for the dure of degeneration of the generative orthogonal to the generative orthogonal the generative orthogonal the generative orthogonal the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permatin, through the parts mus restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belt advertised to care all this from head to too. It was for the ONE specific purpose. For circular giving this necessary of Discontinuous stream.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE copartnership berefore existing under the firm name of McRiveon, Augormann & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. W. M. Augormann terires and his conveyed his interest to J. B. McRiveon, who is authorised to sign the firm name in settlement of the bus ness of the old firm. H. W. M. AUGRMARK.

Memphis, Tenn., February 18, 1998.